

the prohibition against conflict of interest, a violation of Tribal or State laws on conflict of interest would result, the prohibition does apply. However, if the assistance to be provided is housing rehabilitation (or repair) or new housing, a public disclosure of the nature of the assistance to be provided and the specific basis for the selection of the proposed beneficiaries must be made prior to the submission of an application to HUD. Evidence of this disclosure must be provided as a component of the application.

(f) *Record retention.* All records pertaining to the grantee's decision under this section shall be maintained for HUD review upon request.

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§ 1003.607 Lead-based paint.

The requirements of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851-4856), and implementing regulations part 35, subparts A, B, J, K, and R of this title apply to activities conducted under this program.

[64 FR 50230, Sept. 15, 1999]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 64 FR 50230, § 1003.607 was revised, effective Sept. 15, 2000. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 1003.607 Lead-based paint.

(a) *Prohibition against the use of lead-based paint.* Section 401(b) of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4831(b)) directs HUD to prohibit the use of lead-based paint in residential structures constructed or rehabilitated with Federal assistance. Such prohibitions are contained in 24 CFR part 35, subpart B, and are applicable to residential structures constructed or rehabilitated with assistance provided under this part.

(b) *Notification of hazards of lead-based paint poisoning.* (1) The Secretary has promulgated requirements regarding notification to purchasers and tenants of HUD-associated housing constructed prior to 1978 of the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning at 24 CFR part 35, subpart A. This paragraph is promulgated pursuant to the authorization granted in 24 CFR 35.5(c) and supersedes, with respect to all housing to which it applies, the notification requirements prescribed by subpart A of 24 CFR part 35.

(2) For properties constructed prior to 1978, applicants for rehabilitation assistance provided under this part and tenants or purchasers of properties owned by the grantee or its subrecipient and acquired or rehabilitated with assistance under this part shall be notified:

- (i) That the property may contain lead-based paint;
- (ii) Of the hazards of lead-based paint;
- (iii) Of the symptoms and treatment of lead-based paint poisoning;
- (iv) Of the precautions to be taken to avoid lead-based paint poisoning (including maintenance and removal techniques for eliminating such hazards);
- (v) Of the advisability and availability of blood lead level screening for children under six years of age;
- (vi) That in the event lead-based paint is found on the property, appropriate treatment procedures may be undertaken.

(c) *Elimination of lead-based paint hazards.* The purpose of this paragraph is to implement the provisions of section 302 of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 4822, by establishing procedures to eliminate as far as practicable the hazards due to the presence of paint which may contain lead and to which children under six years of age may be exposed in existing housing which is rehabilitated with assistance provided under this part. HUD has promulgated requirements regarding the elimination of lead-based paint hazards in HUD-associated housing at 24 CFR part 35, subpart C. This paragraph is promulgated pursuant to the authorization granted in 24 CFR 35.24(b)(4) and supersedes, with respect to all housing to which it applies, the requirements prescribed by subpart C of 24 CFR part 35.

(1) *Applicability.* This paragraph applies to the rehabilitation of applicable surfaces in existing housing which is assisted under this part. The following activities assisted under the Indian Community Development Block Grant program are not covered by this paragraph (c):

- (i) Emergency repairs (not including lead-based paint-related emergency repairs);
- (ii) Weatherization;
- (iii) Water or sewer hook-ups;
- (iv) Installation of security devices;
- (v) Facilitation of tax exempt bond issuances which provide funds for rehabilitation;
- (vi) Other similar types of single-purpose programs that do not include physical repairs or remodeling of applicable surfaces (as defined in 24 CFR 35.22) of residential structures; and
- (vii) Any non-single purpose rehabilitation that does not involve applicable surfaces (as defined in 24 CFR 35.22) that does not exceed \$3,000 per unit.

(2) *Definitions.*

Applicable surface. All intact and non-intact interior and exterior painted surfaces of a residential structure.

Chewable surface. All protruding painted surfaces up to five feet from the floor or ground, that are readily accessible to children under six years of age, e.g., protruding corners, windowsills and frames, doors and frames, and other protruding woodwork.

Defective paint surface. A surface on which the paint is cracking, scaling, chipping, peeling or loose.

Elevated blood lead level or EBL. Excessive absorption of lead, that is, confirmed concentration of lead in whole blood of 20 ug/dl (micrograms of lead per deciliter) for a single test or of 15–19 ug/dl in two consecutive tests 3–4 months apart.

HEPA. A high efficiency particle accumulator as used in lead abatement vacuum cleaners.

Lead-based paint. A paint surface, whether or not defective, identified as having a lead content greater than or equal to 1 mg/cm² (milligram per square centimeter) or .5 percent by weight or 5000 parts per million (PPM).

(3) *Inspection and Testing.*—(i) *Defective paint surfaces.* The grantee shall inspect for defective paint surfaces in all units constructed prior to 1978 which are occupied by families with children under six years of age and which are proposed for rehabilitation assistance. The inspection shall occur at the same time the property is being inspected for rehabilitation. Defective paint conditions will be included in the work write-up for the remainder of the rehabilitation work.

(ii) *Chewable surfaces.* The grantee shall be required to test chewable surfaces for lead-based paint if the family residing in a unit, constructed prior to 1978 and receiving rehabilitation assistance, includes a child under six years of age with an identified EBL condition. Testing must be conducted by an inspector certified or regulated by a State or local health or housing agency or an organization recognized by HUD. Lead content shall be tested by using an X-ray fluorescence analyzer (XRF) or by laboratory analysis of paint samples.

(iii) *Abatement without testing.* In lieu of the procedures set forth in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section, in the case of a residential structure constructed prior to 1978, the grantee may forgo testing and treat all applicable surfaces in accordance with the methods set out in paragraph (c)(5) of this section.

(4) *Treatment Actions.* (i) For inspections performed under § 1003.607(c)(3)(i) and where defective paint surfaces are found, treatment shall be provided to defective areas in accordance with paragraph (c)(5) of this section. Treatment shall be performed before final inspection and approval of the work.

(ii) For testing performed under § 1003.607(c)(3)(ii) and where interior chewable surfaces are found to contain lead-based paint, all interior chewable surfaces in any affected room shall be treated. Where exterior chewable surfaces are found to contain lead-based paint, the entire exterior chewable surface shall be treated. Treatment in accordance with paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be performed before final inspection and approval of the work.

(iii) When weather prohibits repainting exterior surfaces before final inspection, the grantee may permit the owner to treat the defective paint or chewable lead-based paint as required by this section and agree to repaint by a specified date. A separate inspection is required.

(5) *Treatment methods.* Treatment of defective paint surfaces and chewable surfaces must consist of covering or removal of the paint in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) A defective paint surface shall be treated if the total area of defective paint on a component is:

(A) More than 10 square feet on an exterior wall;

(B) More than 2 square feet on an interior or exterior component with a large surface area, excluding exterior walls and including, but not limited to, ceilings, floors, doors, and interior walls; or

(C) More than 10 percent of the total surface area on an interior or exterior component with a small surface area, including, but not limited to, window sills, baseboards and trim.

(ii) Acceptable methods of treatment are: Removal by wet scraping, wet sanding, chemical stripping on or off site, replacing painted components, scraping with infra-red or coil type heat gun with temperatures below 1100 degrees, HEPA vacuum sanding, HEPA vacuum needle gun, contained hydroblasting or high pressure wash with HEPA vacuum, and abrasive sandblasting with HEPA vacuum. Surfaces must be covered with durable materials with joints and edges sealed and caulked as needed to prevent the escape of lead contaminated dust.

(iii) Prohibited methods of removal are: Open flame burning or torching; machine sanding or grinding without a HEPA exhaust; uncontained hydroblasting or high pressure wash; and dry scraping except around electrical outlets or except when treating defective paint spots no more than two square feet in any one interior room or space (hallway, pantry, etc.) or totalling no more than twenty square feet on exterior surfaces.

(iv) During exterior treatment, soil and playground equipment must be protected from contamination.

(v) All treatment procedures must be concluded with a thorough cleaning of all surfaces in the room or area of treatment to remove fine dust particles. Cleanup must be accomplished by wet washing surfaces with a lead solubilizing detergent such as trisodium phosphate or an equivalent solution.

(vi) Waste and debris must be disposed of in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local laws.

(6) *Funding for inspection, testing and treatment.* Program requirements and local program design will determine whether the cost of inspection, testing or treatment is to be borne by the owner/developer, the grantee or a combination of the owner/developer and the grantee.

(7) *Tenant protection.* The owner/developer shall take appropriate action to protect residents and their belongings from hazards associated with treatment procedures. Residents must not enter spaces undergoing treatment until cleanup is completed. Personal belongings that are in work areas must be relocated or otherwise protected from contamination. Where necessary, these actions may include the temporary relocation of tenants during the treatment process. The owner/developer shall notify the grantee of all such actions taken.

(8) *Records.* The grantee shall keep a copy of each inspection and/or test report for at least three years.

(9) *Monitoring and enforcement.* Area ONAP monitoring of rehabilitation programs includes reviews for compliance with applicable program requirements for lead-based paint. In cases of noncompliance, HUD may impose conditions or sanctions on grantees to encourage prompt compliance.

(10) *Compliance with other program requirements, Federal, State and local laws.*—(i) *Other program requirements.* To the extent that assistance from any of the programs covered by this section is used in conjunction with other HUD program assistance which have lead-based paint requirements which may have more or less stringent requirements, the more stringent requirements will prevail.

(ii) *HUD responsibility.* If HUD determines that a State or local law, ordinance, code or regulation provides for lead-based paint testing or hazard treatment in a manner which provides a level of protection from the hazards of lead-based paint poisoning at least comparable to that provided by the requirements of this section and that adherence to the requirements of this subpart would be duplicative or otherwise cause inefficiencies, HUD may modify or waive the requirements of this section in such manner as may be appropriate to promote efficiency while ensuring such comparable level of protection.

(iii) *Grantee responsibility.* Nothing in this section is intended to relieve any grantee in the programs covered by this section of any

responsibility for compliance with applicable State or local laws, ordinances, codes or regulations governing the inspection, testing or treatment of lead-based paint hazards.

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§ 1003.608 Debarment and suspension.

As required by 24 CFR part 24, each grantee must require participants in lower tier covered transactions (e.g., contractors and sub-contractors) to include the certification in appendix B of part 24 (that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation from the covered transaction) in any proposal submitted in connection with the lower tier transactions. A grantee may rely on the certification, unless it knows the certification is erroneous.

Subpart H—Program Performance

§ 1003.700 Review of grantee's performance.

(a) *Objective.* HUD will review each grantee's performance to determine whether the grantee has:

(1) Complied with the requirements of the Act, this part, the grant agreement and other applicable laws and regulations;

(2) Carried out its activities substantially as described in its application;

(3) Made substantial progress in carrying out its approved program;

(4) A continuing capacity to carry out the approved activities in a timely manner; and

(5) The capacity to undertake additional activities funded under this part.

(b) *Basis for review.* In reviewing each grantee's performance, HUD will consider all available evidence which may include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The approved application and any amendments thereto;

(2) Reports prepared by the grantee;

(3) Records maintained by the grantee;

(4) Results of HUD's monitoring of the grantee's performance, including field evaluation of the quality of the work performed;